

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1793.

[N° 1627.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island). Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PARIS, April 9. PROCLAMATION.

General Dumourier to the French Nation.

At the time I published my first proclamation, I had founded the sentiments of all the corps of the army under my command, and all of them seemed penetrated with the maxims which an anarchical tyranny, exercised in the name of the National Convention, had instilled on our country. All of them acknowledged, unequivocally, that we could not live without laws, and appeared to me to agree in opinion, that the re-establishment of the constitution would restore us to peace and good order, without which it was impossible for us to be able to exist.

I had not as yet reason to expect, that there could be the least wavering from an opinion so well founded, and which also passed unanimously; and, indeed, who could have conceived that the Generals themselves would have fought, through their ambition, or by a spirit of insubordination, to alter the resolution of the army? Dampierre, Stenhouse, La Mothe, Kellere, Chancel, Girard, have conspired against their country, against a good cause, against their companions in arms, and against me, to whom they made repeated assurances that they entertained the same principles with ourselves. I will not reproach them with ingratitude—their consciences will one day punish them sufficiently; but shall confine myself to this observation, that neither of them seems the miscreants whom they now serve:—The Jacobins will, in their blind fury, excite vengeance on them—for several of the number are of the persecuted set; and the anarchists will impute to them the disasters that cannot fail to accompany the rash and sanguinary plans which that assemblage of factious criminals will oppose to the regular plans of attack of the combined Powers.

The revolt arranged by these traitors, has for a moment changed the face of affairs; whilst the Commissioners of the Convention, assembled at Valenciennes, instead of the army, and this the pretended conspiracy which we all regard as a necessary act of virtue, since it is the only means of saving France: They have employed the arms of miscreants and cowards.

On the 3d of this month, six fanatical volunteers, came to St. Amand, to poison me:—I protected them from the fury of the soldiers, and sent them to keep company with the four Commissioners—they will augment the number of the hostages.

On the 4th, three battalions of National Volunteers deserted the camp, without orders, and threw themselves on Valenciennes. I met them on the road, between St. Amand and Conde, at the distance of about half a league from the latter place. I was then without escort, a father in the midst of his children (for such was the tender name the whole army had bestowed on me). I had, at the most, fifteen or eighteen persons with me on horseback—when the battalions were to dash off as I had me with a discharge of musketry. They killed several of my suite, as well as several horses.

They cut off the road to the camp, to which I wished to retreat; and I was forced to save myself, with a part of the officers who accompanied me, by crossing the Scheldt in a boat, to repair to the first Imperial post. As it was not our intention to emigrate, and as we were assured that the army expressed a strong indignation against these assassins, as well as an attachment to re-establishment of peace and good order, we repaired at day break to the camp. There, however, amidst reiterated protestations of attachment to the principles that determined us, we remarked a mute and sullen agitation, which made us judge that strong dissensions in opinion prevailed. I addressed each corps, and from each corps received a reply tantamount to that made on the preceding day.

Wishing, however, after the remark we had made, to repair to the Head Quarters at St. Amand, we learned that the corps of artillery had formed the design of conveying their great Park to Valenciennes; and that the plot of the factious men who misled them was, to seize on us, to convey us thither, and to make a merit of sacrificing us to the vengeance of our tyrants. We had then one expedient only left, that of repairing to the Imperial army, which we ought to regard as our ally after the frank and noble Proclamation of the General in Chief by whom it is commanded. Several corps of cavalry have already joined us: Several bands of infantry have done the same; and as soon as the Imperialists shall have entered the territory of France, not as vanquishers, and as wishing to dictate laws, but as generous allies, who come to aid us in the re-establishing the constitution, which can alone stay the progress of the crimes and calamities that menace France, many other corps will repair to unite themselves to their brothers in arms.

I know the disposition of the army, and more especially that of the troops of the line. Their principles are, at the bottom, pure. They may for a moment

allow themselves to be hurried away by the exaggerated opinions inculcated to them; but as the invincible courage they have displayed during the present war, must necessarily be accompanied by the desire of possessing the laws they cannot find, unless in the constitution which will destroy the odious tyranny of Anarchists, they will be jealous of the public esteem. They will blush at having, even for a moment, been capable of annexing their colours to those of criminal licentiousness. They will rally beside the brave troops who have only accompanied me in my momentary retreat to re-enter France within two days at farthest, and to put an end to the vile disorders which cover all France with mourning and terror.

I swear, in the name of my companions, that we will not lay down our arms, until we shall have succeeded in our enterprise; and our sole design is, to re-establish the constitution and constitutional royalty—that no resentment, no thirst after vengeance, no ambitious motive, sways our purposes; that no foreign power shall influence our opinion; that wherever anarchy shall cease at the appearance of our arms, and those of the combined armies, we will conduct ourselves as friends and brothers; that wherever we shall meet with resistance we shall know how to select the culpable, and spare the peaceable inhabitants, the victims of the infamous wiles of the Jacobins of Paris, from whom have arisen the horrors and calamities of the war; that we shall in no way dread the poignards of Marat and the Jacobins; that we will destroy the manufacture of these poignards, as well as that of the scandalous writings by which an attempt is made to pervert the noble and generous character of the French nation; and, finally, in the name of my companions in arms, I repeat the oath, that we will live and die free.

The General in Chief of the French Army,
"DUMOURIER."

NATIONAL CONVENTION, MONDAY, APRIL 4.

THE Administrators of Lille wrote, that they had apprehended General Mazenky, who came with orders from Dumourier to General Duvau.

A letter, dated St. Amand, April 1st, was read, stating, that General Sahudet had entered the valley of Aron, in the Pyrenees, belonging to Spain, with two columns of French troops, and had taken possession of it. The letter added, that he had taken 80 prisoners, with 60 muskets and 6000 cartridges, with the loss of only two chateaux killed, and four wounded.

It was moved, that the assistants of the Minister of War, those of the Minister of the Marine, and Dumas, Director of one of the offices of the Minister of War, should be kept in a state of arrest.—Decreed.

On the 5th, at one in the morning, Adjutant General Devaux entered the City of Lille. On being interrogated as to the particulars of his mission, he produced an order to the following purport:—

All the troops commanded by General Mazenky, now stationed before Lille, are ordered to repair to the camp, under the charge of Adjutant-General Devaux.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

"St. Amand, April 4."

In reply to this order, the Administrators of Lille furnished themselves with producing the Proclamation of the Legislative Body, which declares Dumourier a Traitor to his country.

Devaux was arrested, as was also Vacher, his domestic. The Convention decreed, on the proposition of Merlin, that Adjutant General Devaux shall be conducted to Paris, to be delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

A Member read a private letter from Sables d'Olonne, dated April 2, announcing that the rebels had appeared in force before that port, and under cover of the night, had begun to throw up trenches for batteries, but that their works had been destroyed by a heavy fire from the town. The rebels fired red-hot shot, but a ball from the town destroyed their turnpike, burnt some of their carriages, and occasioned an explosion, which killed a number of people. The Counter-Revolutionists then fled; and were pursued by the Patriots, who killed 3000 of them, and took 14 cannons, and 11 carriages laden with bread.

APRIL 10. A despatch from Gen. Dampierre announced, that he had sent a trumpet to General the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, to assure him that the kind of truce now existing, would not be violated by him without previous notice. He had requested on the part of the Austrian commander the same precaution.

The commissioners stationed at Valenciennes, in a letter dated the 8th inst. apprised the Convention that they had arrested Decuyser, the officer employed by Dumourier for their apprehension.—They had also in their hands one of Dumourier's spies. They added that the Austrian Generals directed their forces towards Lille and Valenciennes, in the latter of which places, from whence they wrote, were numerous counter-revolutionists.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

ADDRESS of the MERCHANTS and TRADERS of BALTIMORE,

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

S I R,

THE Merchants and Traders of the Town of Baltimore, as participants in the general prosperity resulting from peace, and the excellent laws and constitution of the United States, cannot be insensible, in the present crisis of things, to whatever might endanger an uninterrupted enjoyment of these great and valuable blessings.—Impelled with these sentiments, they beg leave to express the high sense they entertain of the provident wisdom and watchfulness over the concerns and peace of a happy people, which you have so evidently and seasonably displayed in your late Proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be observed by the United States, in the war wherein several European nations are now engaged. Well convinced, that the true interest of America consists in a conduct, impartial, friendly, and unending, to the belligerent Powers, they would further assure you of their steady determination, not only to pay the strictest regard to that Proclamation themselves, but to discountenance the least departure from it in others, should any such instance occur within their knowledge; a resolution which they unfold the more confidently, as believing it to accord with the general sentiment of their fellow citizens throughout Maryland.

Baltimore, May 22, 1793.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Merchants and Traders of the Town of Baltimore, GENTLEMEN,

AT this eventful period, when caution must be united with firmness to preserve to the United States the blessings of peace, and at the same time to maintain our rights as an independent nation, it affords me no small degree of satisfaction to find, that my endeavours to promote these objects, by declaring the neutrality of the United States, has met your approbation. While the measures of this government are taken upon constitutional ground, and have for their object the public good, it would be injurious to our enlightened citizens not to rely upon their countenance and support in carrying them into effect.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

About 6 o'clock, P. M. Wednesday, the citizens of Philadelphia were entertained by an experiment of natural philosophy made by Mr. Blanchard, with the parachute, or falling screen. A balloon of about nine feet diameter was let off, to which was suspended a cage or basket, containing three live animals, a dog, a cat, and a squirrel. The balloon ascended to a great height in the clouds, when a small explosion took place, which instantly disengaged the basket, and then the parachute, which had been hitherto concealed from view, appeared over the basket, and floated in the air smoothly with a gradual descent in a north west direction, during which time the animals could be plainly perceived to move frequently, and at length the whole of this part of the apparatus came to the earth somewhere beyond Bush-Hall, none of the animals having received the slightest injury. In the mean while, it was remarked, that the balloon, after its disentanglement from the basket, took a different course, at least 2 points of the compass to the eastward, but not until it had ascended above the clouds, and was some time invisible, but again made its appearance, and descended very rapidly, as its contained air was exhausted: It was seen to fall in the river at five mile point, and taken up by a skiff, the master of which returned it the same evening to Mr. Blanchard.

Since waiting the above, the dog, cat, and squirrel, have been returned to Mr. Blanchard at the Circus.

The effect of the whole exhibition was very fine, and gave infinite satisfaction to a great concourse of citizens, who attended the experiment.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

The ship Hero, one of the English merchantmen that engaged the Sans Culottes off the Capes of Chesapeake, had her quarter and stern stove in by the severe fire from the privateers. The last shot that the Hero fired at the Sans Culottes, was accompanied with the Captain's aim and rammer of the cannon (the cartridge having taken fire in the act of loading).

The example of Dumourier's treachery should put people on their guard against traiting Men. This perfidious officer has been scolded near a thousand times in America in public entertainments, and at length turned out an arrant Arnold.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1793.

[N^o 1627.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PROCLAMATION.

General Dumourier to the French Nation.

At the time I published my first proclamation, I had founded the sentiments of all the corps of the army under my command, and all of them seemed penetrated with the miseries which an anarchical tyranny, reigned in the name of the National Convention, had ailed on our country. All of them acknowledged, unequivocally, that we could not live without laws, and agreed to me to agree in opinion, that the re-establishment of the constitution would restore us to peace and order, without which it was impossible for us to exist.

I had not as yet reason to expect, that there could be the least wavering from an opinion so well founded, and which also passed unanimously; and, indeed, who could have conceived that the Generals themselves could have fought, through their ambition, or by a spirit of insatiation, to alter the resolution of the army? Dampierre, Stettenhoff, La Motiere, Kober, Chancel, and others, have conspired against their country, against a good cause, against their companions in arms, and against me, to whom they made repeated assurances that they entertained the same principles with ourselves. I will not reproach them with ingratitude—their consciences will one day punish them sufficiently; but shall confine myself to this observation, that neither of them seems the miscreants whom they now serve:—The Jacobins will, in their blind fury, exercise vengeance on them—for several of the number are of the persecuted set; and the anarchists will impute to them the disasters that cannot fail to accompany the rash and sanguinary plans which that assemblage of factious criminals will oppose to the regular plans of attack of the combined Powers.

The revolt arranged by these traitors, has for a moment changed the face of affairs; whilst the Commissioners of the Convention, assembled at Valenciennes, have employed measures worthy of themselves to mislead the army, and to foment the conspiracy which we all regard as a necessary act of virtue, since it is the only means of saving France: They have employed the arms of miscreants and cowards.

On the 3d of this month, six fanatical volunteers, came to St. Amand, to poison me:—I protected them from the fury of the soldiers, and sent them to keep company with the four Commissioners—they will augment the number of the hostages.

On the 4th, three battalions of National Volunteers deserted the camp, without orders, and threw themselves into Valenciennes. I met them on the road, between St. Amand and Conde, at the distance of about half a league from the latter place. I was then without escort, as a father in the midst of his children (for such was the tender name the whole army had bestowed on me). I had, at the most, fifteen or eighteen persons with me on horseback—when the battalions were so dastardly as to assail me with a discharge of musketry. They killed several of my suite, as well as several horses.

They cut off the road to the camp, to which I wished to retreat; and I was forced to save myself, with a part of the officers who accompanied me, by crossing the Scheldt in a boat, to repair to the first Imperial post. As it was not our intention to emigrate, and as we were assured that the army expressed a strong indignation against these assassins, as well as an attachment to re-establishment of peace and good order, we repaired at day break to the camp. There, however, amidst reiterated protestations of attachment to the principles that determined us, we remarked a more and fuller agitation, which made us judge that strong dissensions in opinion prevailed. I addressed each corps, and from each corps received a reply tantamount to that made on the preceding day.

Wishing, however, after the remark we had made, to repair to the Head Quarters at St. Amand, we learned that the corps of artillery had formed the design of conveying their great Park to Valenciennes; and that the plot of the factious men who mislead them was, to seize on us, to convey us thither, and to make a merit of sacrificing us to the vengeance of our tyrants. We had then one expedient only left, that of repairing to the Imperial army, which we ought to regard as our ally after the frank and noble Proclamation of the General in Chief by whom it is commanded. Several corps of cavalry have already joined us: Several bands of infantry have done the same; and as soon as the Imperialists shall have entered the territory of France, not as vanquishers, and as wishing to dictate laws, but as generous allies, who come to aid us in the re-establishing the constitution, which can alone stay the progress of the crimes and calamities that menace France, many other corps will repair to unite themselves to their brothers in arms.

I know the disposition of the army, and more especially that of the troops of the line.—Their principles are, at the bottom, pure. They may for a moment

allow themselves to be hurried away by the exaggerated opinions inculcated to them; but as the invincible courage they have displayed during the present war, must necessarily be accompanied by the desire of possessing the laws they cannot find, unless in the constitution which will destroy the odious tyranny of Anarchists, they will be jealous of the public esteem. They will blush at having, even for a moment, been capable of annexing their colours to those of criminal licentiousness. They will rally beside the brave troops who have only accompanied me in my momentary retreat to re-enter France within two days at farthest, and to put an end to the vile disorders which cover all France with mourning and terror.

I swear, in the name of my companions, that we will not lay down our arms, until we shall have succeeded in our enterprise; and our sole design is, to re-establish the constitution and constitutional royalty—that no resentment, no thirst after vengeance, no ambitious motive, sways our purposes; that no foreign power shall influence our opinion; that wherever anarchy shall cease at the appearance of our arms, and those of the combined armies, we will conduct ourselves as friends and brothers; that wherever we shall meet with resistance we shall know how to select the culpable, and spare the peaceable inhabitants, the victims of the infamous wiles of the Jacobins of Paris, from whom have arisen the horrors and calamities of the war; that we shall in no way dread the poignards of Marat and the Jacobins; that we will destroy the manufacture of these poignards, as well as that of the scandalous writings by which an attempt is made to pervert the noble and generous character of the French nation; and, finally, in the name of my companions in arms, I repeat the oath, that we will live and die free.

The General in Chief of the French Army,
"DUMOURIER."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

THE Administrators of Lille wrote, that they had apprehended General Mazienky, who came with orders from Dumourier to General Devaux.

A letter, dated St. Gaudens, April 1st, was read, stating, that General Sahudet had entered the valley of Aran, in the Pyrenees, belonging to Spain, with two columns of French troops, and had taken possession of it. The letter added, that he had taken 80 prisoners, with 60 muskets and 6000 cartridges, with the loss of only two chateaux killed, and four wounded.

Bread moved, that the assistants of the Minister at War, those of the Minister of the Marine, and Dumas, Director of one of the offices of the Minister at War, should be kept in a state of arrest.—Decreed.

On the 5th, at one in the morning, Adjutant General Devaux entered the City of Lille. On being interrogated as to the particulars of his mission, he produced an order to the following purport:—

"All the troops commanded by General Mazienky, now stationed before Lille, are ordered to repair to the camp, under the charge of Adjutant-General Devaux."

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

"St. Amand, April 4." In reply to this order, the Administrators of Lille satisfied themselves with producing the Proclamation of the Legislative Body, which declares Dumourier a Traitor to his country.

Devaux was arrested, as was also Vacher, his domestic. The Convention decreed, on the proposition of Merlin, that Adjutant General Devaux shall be conducted to Paris, to be delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

A Member read a private letter from Sables d'Olonne, dated April 2, announcing that the rebels had appeared in force before that post, and under cover of the night, had begun to throw up trenches for batteries, but that their works had been destroyed by a heavy fire from the town. The rebels fired red-hot shot, but a ball from the town destroyed their furnace, burnt some of their carriages, and occasioned an explosion, which killed a number of people. The Counter-Revolutionists then fled; and were pursued by the Patriots, who killed 3000 of them, and took 14 cannons, and 21 carriages laden with bread.

APRIL 10. A despatch from Gen. Dampierre announced, that he had sent a trumpet to General the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, to assure him that the kind of truce now existing, would not be violated by him without previous notice. He had requested on the part of the Austrian commander the same precaution.

The commissioners stationed at Valenciennes, in a letter dated the 8th inst. apprised the Convention that they had arrested Decuyer, the officer employed by Dumourier for their apprehension.—They had also in their hands one of Dumourier's spies. They added that the Austrian Generals directed their forces towards Lille and Valenciennes, in the latter of which places, from whence they wrote, were numerous counter-revolutionists.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

ADDRESS of the MERCHANTS and TRADERS of BALTIMORE,

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Merchants and Traders of the Town of Baltimore, as participants in the general prosperity resulting from peace, and the excellent laws and constitution of the United States, cannot be insensible, in the present crisis of things, to whatever might endanger an uninterrupted enjoyment of these great and visible blessings.—Impressed with these sentiments, they beg leave to express the high sense they entertain of the provident wisdom and watchfulness over the concerns and peace of a happy people, which you have so evidently and seasonably displayed in your late Proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be observed by the United States, in the war wherein several European nations are now engaged. Well convinced, that the true interest of America consists in a conduct, impartial, friendly, and unoffending, to the Belligerent Powers, they would further assure you of their steady determination, not only to pay the strictest regard to that Proclamation themselves, but to discountenance the least departure from it in others, should any such instance occur within their knowledge; a resolution which they unfold the more confidently, as believing it to accord with the general sentiment of their fellow citizens throughout Maryland.

Baltimore, May 22, 1793.

The PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Merchants and Traders of the Town of Baltimore, GENTLEMEN,

AT this eventful period, when caution must be united with firmness to preserve to the United States the blessings of peace, and at the same time to maintain our rights as an independent nation, it affords me no small degree of satisfaction to find, that my endeavours to promote these objects, by declaring the neutrality of the United States, has met your approbation. While the measures of this government are taken upon constitutional ground, and have for their object the public good, it would be injurious to our enlightened citizens not to rely upon their countenance and support in carrying them into effect.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

About 6 o'clock, P. M. Wednesday, the citizens of Philadelphia were entertained by an experiment of natural philosophy made by Mr. Blanchard, with the parachute, or falling screen. A balloon of about nine feet diameter was set off, to which was suspended a cage or basket, containing three live animals, a dog, a cat, and a squirrel. The balloon ascended to a great height in the clouds, when a small explosion took place, which instantly disengaged the basket, and then the parachute, which had been hitherto concealed from view, appeared over the basket, and floated in the air smoothly with a gradual descent in a north-west direction, during which time the animals could be plainly perceived to move frequently, and at length the whole of this part of the apparatus came to the earth somewhere beyond Bush-Hill, none of the animals having received the slightest injury. In the mean while, it was remarked, that the balloon, after its disengagement from the basket, took a different course, at least 2 points of the compass to the eastward, but not until it had ascended above the clouds, and was some time invisible, but again made its appearance, and descended very rapidly, as its contained air was exhausted: It was seen to fall in the river at five mile point, and taken up by a shallop, the master of which returned it the same evening to Mr. Blanchard.

Since writing the above, the dog, cat, and squirrel, have been returned to Mr. Blanchard at the Circus.

The effect of the whole Exhibition was very fine, and gave infinite satisfaction to a great concourse of citizens, who attended the experiment.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

The ship Hero, one of the English merchantmen that engaged the Sans Culottes off the Capes of Chesapeake, had her quarter and stern stove in by the severe fire from the privateer. The last shot that the Hero fired at the Sans Culottes, was accompanied with the Captain's arm and rammer of the cannon (the cartridge having taken fire in the act of loading).

The example of Dumourier's treachery should put people on their guard against coaxing Men. This perfidious officer has been toasted near a thousand times in America in public entertainments, and at length turned out an arrant Arnold.

By the Ship Sally, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Boston, on Friday last, in 32 Days from Bristol, we have received the following Advices, viz.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PERMANENT SITTING—April 16.

The following letters were read, sent to the Convention by the Committees in the Army.

Letter from the Citizens Lequinio, Coehon, and Bellegarde, to the Field Marshal Prince de Cobourg.

"MONSIEUR,

"DUMOURIER has betrayed the French Nation to which he owed his elevation: you cannot esteem a Traitor—God faith prohibits you from giving him an asylum, and you ought not to have received the Members of the Convention whom he delivered up to you. The French would have abhorred any one of your nation, who had committed such a baseness; and would have restored to you those hostages, which the law of nations precluded them from receiving in such cases.

"We now transmit you a few copies of the decrees passed by the Convention on this occasion; and we also inclose the Proclamations which we have addressed to the Army.

"A brave General who loves honour, ought to follow the conduct which justice commands; and we now frankly assure you, that the whole French Nation will either perish or remain free.

(Signed) Lequinio, Coehon, Bellegarde."

Letter from Prince Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Armies.

Dated "Head Quarters, Bouffu, April 9.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I did not to k upon General Dumourier as a traitor! he talked of nothing when he was with us, but of the happiness of his country; he rested his undertaking upon this respectable basis; it is upon this ground I entered into conversation with him, and upon this ground you ought to judge him. You differ in opinion with him, this is his only crime.

"His principles recalled him to that Constitution, which was once your idol; he saw in it the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; for these principles he does not deserve to be delivered up to ignominy, and to the death of a traitor. He had never any private intelligence with us, and we fought in such a manner, as to prove that we were no friends. In your proclamation you accuse him of having intended to deliver up his country; he never deviated from his first solemn declaration, and that of the other Generals at our approach towards France, that they should never suffer any foreign power to interfere with the interior organization of your government, or that any part of France should be alienated.

"As to the four Commissioners from the Convention, their fate is in your hands. I appeal for all these objects, and for the violent, tyrannical and furious resolutions of some Members of your Assembly, to those Members who really have the love of their country at heart. May they find means to make the convulsions cease, which tear France to pieces, and shake to its foundation the rest of Europe; this is my wish as well as yours.... (Signed) PRINCE COBOURG."

Letter from citizens Dubois, Dubais, and Briez, Representatives of the French people at Valenciennes, April 10, 1793, to General Prince de Saxe Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Armies.

"GENERAL,

"The Citizen Deputies, to whom you addressed your yesterday's letter, are no longer at Valenciennes; we supply here their places, and we profess the same principles with them. We have the same duties to fulfil; the same oaths to keep, and we are possessed of the same powers, delegated from the National Representation of the Republic.

"General, we agree with you, that to differ in opinion is no crime; for a crime, according to the law, is attached only to actions; and it is only for actions which are criminal and traitorous in the eyes of all Nations, and even in yours, that Dumourier has rendered himself infamous and a Traitor; whilst he might have covered himself with glory in usefully leaving his Country, and in dying in its defence, if necessary.

"It was certainly a great crime to pretend to oppose his own will to that of the Nation, and to propose to them any Government whatever. The will of a General of an army, in opposition to legal Authorities, even if good, can be nothing but a violation of all principles, and a great crime against National Sovereignty. But what did General Dumourier wish for? The same that our most inveterate enemies now wish for, viz. to seduce our troops, to direct them against their Country, to give us a new Tyrant, and to league themselves with our enemies, in order to accomplish these designs. What more could Dumourier have done? Has guilty La Fayette, whom he himself condemned to infamy, done any thing else? Has not he himself sworn fidelity to the Republic, and for this oath obtained the confidence of the French? You, General, reap the advantages of his perfidy, but you do not pardon him for the same. The Constitution, which, you say was once our idol, fell into ruins by the endeavours of those who wish for it now, and did not wish for it at that time. The Nation had made a trial, and in the experiment they were disgusted with it for ever. The Nation, and they had a right to do so, insisted upon a Republican Government, and swore to support it, or bury themselves in its ruins.

We know of no division amongst the Members of

the Convention. That Assembly is one and indivisible. We know of no other members amongst them but what are guided by the love of their country. If there are sometimes disputes, if their sittings are sometimes tempestuous, no person has a right to interfere. We always agree in the main object of general interest, and we are all determined to live and to die Republicans.

"Our four Colleagues are under the safe guard of the sovereign justice and loyalty of our enemies. Their fate gives us no uneasiness. Besides we had already prepared an Answer to your Address to the French of the 9th instant; we send it to you, and beg you to read it with attention; you will find in it true principles, upon which Nations ought to conduct themselves towards one another.

THURSDAY, April 18.

Letter from Gen. Dampierre to the Minister at War. Valenciennes, April 15, 1793.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I inform you that the advanced guard of the French army has behaved with the same bravery as yesterday. They were attacked even with more briskness than yesterday, and the Austrians have been beat. I cannot bestow too high praises on the brave Lamrache, who commanded a part of the van guard. The firing continued from four in the morning till eight in the evening, and at some moments with as much violence as at the battle of Nerwind.

"The intrepidity of the troops has been very great, and carried even farther than the proposed end required. The success of this day is owing in part to the ingenious manner in which General Laroche threw up his intrenchments, and to a sixteen-pounder, placed in such a situation as to do the greatest possible injury to the enemy.

"The Austrians have been driven as far as St. Amand. (Signed) "DAMPIERRE."

P A R I S, April 22.

Three persons, condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, have been executed here within these few days. One of them, Anne-Hyacinthe Vaujour, was a Colonel in the 3d regiment of dragoons, in the army of Dumourier. Their crime was, their having dropped some expressions in favour of Royalty.

L O N D O N, May 7.

All the accounts from Scotland concur in representing the distress of credit in that country, as great beyond example. Such is the stagnation of commerce, that the Custom House at Leith, which used to produce 30,000l. a quarter, produced last quarter only 200l.

B A L T I M O R E, June 8.

The latest accounts, of 21st May, from Martinique, completely contradict the report of that Island having surrendered to the British.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 7.

On Tuesday last, the ship William, of Glasgow, some time ago captured by the French privateer Citizen Genet, and the brig Fanny, by the Sans Culotte, were libelled against, in the district court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, at the suit of their former (British) owners; and a process has been issued against them as being illegal prizes; by virtue of which, the ship William, has been taken into custody of the Marshal.

We hear that a motion will be made by the council for the prize-matters, to quash the proceedings, as being contrary to the letter and spirit of the 17th article of the treaty of amity and commerce between France and the United States.

It is expected a day will be fixed for this case to be argued before the district judge, of which, notice will be given to the public, who are so deeply interested in this great political question.

The following is a copy of the article alluded to:

"It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges, nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the ports of either party;—nor shall the teachers or other officers of those places search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew.—On the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports, to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property, of either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used, that they go out and return thence as soon as possible."

June 11. The ship Wilmington Captain Jefferies, from Baltait, is arrived at New Castle, after a passage of six weeks. She has brought upwards of 450 passengers who are all in good health.

June 12. By passengers arrived yesterday from Cape-François in the Brig Hiram, we learn that on the 24th of last month and the two days following, a violent earthquake was experienced in that town, which had done considerable damage to the houses. The tower in the Place d'Armes, a solid fabric, was by its violence thrown down and destroyed. When the brig sailed, the 28th, the weather portended further mischief.

The famous Baron Trenck is now a member of the Jacobin Club in Paris.

The Churches holding the Final Salvation of all Men, through our Lord Jesus Christ, by their Representatives met in Convention in the City of Philadelphia, May 25th, 1793, to their Brethren in the like Faith, Greening:

DEARLY BELOVED IN THE LORD,

THROUGH the goodness and mercy of our common Lord and Master, we met according to appointment, and rejoice to hear (by letters and messengers from many of our sister churches, and hope you will join with us in thanks to God for it) good news from East, West, North and South, of the spread of knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus; we believe the words of the prophet are fulfilling, the wildernesses begin to blossom as the rose, and deserts rejoice. Several churches have been constituted, who have not yet sent forward messengers and letters, but expect to, next convention; the harvest appears to be great, but alas! the labourers are few; tho' we have reason to be thankful, that the Great Head of the church has raised up and sent several to work in his vineyard since the last convention, who have openly preached a Universal Saviour, not only in this continent, but also in Europe: May God endow us all with a spirit of prayer, that we may pray the Lord of the harvest to raise up and send forth many labourers into every part of the extended globe, who shall not be ashamed of the gospel of Christ, but openly and boldly preach it, according to the command of Jesus, to every creature, in full confidence that eternal life is in Jesus for every one of Adam's race; and that the great barrier between every unbeliever and the enjoyment of that life, is unbelief, and unbelief the native effect of their fallen state of darkness and ignorance of the universal love of God, displayed in the gospel of Christ.

Therefore, dearly beloved, while we in the gospel pray them to be reconciled to Christ, let it be our study to remove every prejudice, and take up every stumbling block out of the way of those who are also his people; and by brotherly love, Christian fortitude and patience, under all the reproaches they cast upon us, let us all endeavour, who profess to believe in the universal love of GOD, knowing him in whom we have believed, to walk in him, loving one another, preferring one another, praying for all men, and that without wrath or doubting, doing good for evil, and thus constrain our dear fellow heirs in Jesus, who are yet ignorant of his universal love, to lay by our conduct to one another, and to all men, that we have been with Jesus, and thus compel them to come in, and own, that the soul, exalting belief in the restitution of all things, does not tend to make us do evil to any, but to love all, whether they be circumcision or uncircumcision, Greek or Jew, Syrian, Barbarian, bond or free; believing Christ is in all, and in all, and shall in his own time subdue all things to himself, destroy death, and him that has the power of death; and all rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh: Seeing therefore, brethren, we have this hope, let us stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage.

P. S. The Convention recommend the sister churches to send letters and messengers to the next Convention, if possible, which is to meet in Philadelphia, the 1st Tuesday in October, 1794.

DAVID EVANS, Moderator.

Attested, WILLIAM WORTH, Clerk.

N E W Y O R K, June 7.

Yesterday arrived the ship Ann Catharine, Capt. Pierce in 29 days from Newry. She brings no new persons—the Captain having given them all to the Capt. of a British vessel, whom he spoke with at sea, bound for London, from which port she had been 81 months. Capt. Pierce states, that he passed through a fleet of 30 sail of English vessels in the Irish Channel, with regiments on board, who were destined to make an attack on Brittany, to favour the aristocratic party, in France.

On one hand we have sceptical readers, who believe nothing—on the other hand we have credulous readers, who believe every thing—that both of these classes may have the advantage of all we know, we shall induce them, and state honestly and fairly what we know about the matter; after every investigation, and even going aboard of the Frigate, the information we could procure was, that on her cruise from the Capes of Delaware, she fell in with a large vessel, upon which she bore down, they hove their top-sails aback, hauled up their colours, and waited for the Ambuscade to come up, but finding her to be a two decker, and carrying two tiers of guns, the Ambuscade thought it prudent to bear away; upon which that Ship gave chase, and the French Frigate out sailing her, made the best of her way to the Hook. On Sunday night she again saw a large vessel, which she supposed to be the same. In her way here, she lost the Brig Catharine, or Hantax, from Jamaica, bound for Philadelphia, laden with pemuto and ginger: The Ambuscade anchored in the North river yesterday about noon, saluted the City with fifteen guns, which was returned from the battery.

On Saturday night, a sloop from Hudson, called the Polly, was arrested by order of the Governor. From information, it was stated that she carried arms, and was designed to set as a privateer under a French commission; as this matter is now under discussion, and for further examination, we shall without any comment, wait the event, when the particulars shall be given to the public.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Fear, to his friend in Baltimore, dated May 17, 1793.

By the Ship Sally, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Boston, on Friday last, in 32 Days from Bristol, we have received the following Advices, viz.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PERMANENT SITTING—April 16.

The following letters were read, sent to the Convention by the Commissaries in the Army.

Letter from the Citizens Lequinio, Coëhon, and Bellegarde, to the Field Marshal Prince de Cobourg.

"MONSIEUR,

DUMOURIER has betrayed the French Nation to which he owed his elevation: you cannot esteem a Traitor—God faith prohibits you from giving him an asylum, and you ought not to have received the Members of the Convention whom he delivered up to you. The French would have abhorred any one of your nation, who had committed such a baseness; and would have restored to you those hostages, which the law of nations precluded them from receiving in such cases.

"We now transmit you a few copies of the decrees passed by the Convention on this occasion; and we also inclose the Proclamations which we have addressed to the Army.

"A brave General who loves honour, ought to follow the conduct which justice commands; and we now frankly assure you, that the whole French Nation will either perish or remain free.

(Signed) Lequinio, Coëhon, Bellegarde."

Letter from Prince Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Armies.

Dated "Head Quarters, Bouffu, April 9.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I did not look upon General Dumourier as a traitor! he talked of nothing when he was with us, but of the happiness of his country; he rested his undertaking upon this respectable basis; it is upon this ground I entered into conversation with him, and upon this ground you ought to judge him. You differ in opinion with him, this is his only crime.

"His principles recalled him to that Constitution, which was once your idol; he saw in it the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; for these principles he does not deserve to be delivered up to ignominy, and to the death of a traitor. He had never any private intelligence with us, and we fought in such a manner, as to prove that we were no friends. In your proclamation you accuse him of having intended to deliver up his country; he never deviated from his first solemn declaration, and that of the other Generals at our approach towards France, that they should never suffer any foreign power to interfere with the interior organization of your government, or that any part of France should be alienated.

"As to the four Commissioners from the Convention, their fate is in your hands. I appeal for all these objects, and for the violent, tyrannical and furious resolutions of some Members of your Assembly, to those Members who really have the love of their country at heart. May they find means to make the convulsions cease, which tear France to pieces, and shake to its foundation the rest of Europe; this is my wish as well as yours. (Signed) PRINCE COBOURG."

Letter from citizens Dubois, Dubais, and Briez, Representatives of the French people at Valenciennes, April 19, 1793, to General Prince de Saxe Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Armies.

"GENERAL,

"The Citizen Deputies, to whom you addressed your yesterday's letter, are no longer at Valenciennes; we supply here their places, and we profess the same principles with them. We have the same duties to fulfil, the same oaths to keep, and we are possessed of the same powers, delegated from the National Representation of the Republic.

"General, we agree with you, that to differ in opinion is no crime; for a crime, according to the law, is attached only to actions; and it is only for actions which are criminal and traitorous in the eyes of all Nations, and even in yours, that Dumourier has rendered himself infamous and a Traitor; whilst he might have covered himself with glory in usefully serving his Country, and in dying in its defence, if necessary.

"It was certainly a great crime to pretend to oppose his own will to that of the Nation, and to propose to them any Government whatever. The will of a General of an army, in opposition to legal Authorities, even if good, can be nothing but a violation of all principles, and a great crime against National Sovereignty. But what did General Dumourier wish for? The same that our most inveterate enemies now wish for, viz. to seduce our troops, to direct them against their Country, to give us a new Tyrant, and to league themselves with our enemies, in order to accomplish these designs. What more could Dumourier have done? Has guilty La Fayette, whom he himself condemned to intamy, done any thing else? Has not he himself sworn fidelity to the Republic, and for this oath obtained the confidence of the French? You, General, reap the advantages of his perfidy, but you do not pardon him for the same. The Constitution, which, you say was once our idol, fell into ruins by the endeavours of those who wish for it now, and did not wish for it at that time. The Nation had made a trial, and in the experiment they were disgusted with it for ever. The Nation, and they had a right to do so, insisted upon a Republican Government, and swore to support it, or bury themselves in its ruins.

We know of no division amongst the Members of

the Convention. That Assembly is one and indivisible. We know of no other members amongst them but what are guided by the love of their country. If there are sometimes disputes, if their sittings are sometimes tempestuous, no person has a right to interfere. We always agree in the main object of general interest, and we are all determined to live and to die Republicans.

"Our four Colleagues are under the safe guard of the sovereign justice and loyalty of our enemies. Their fate gives us no uneasiness. Besides we had already prepared an Answer to your Address to the French of the 9th instant; we lend it to you, and beg you to read it with attention; you will find in it true principles, upon which Nations ought to conduct themselves towards one another.

THURSDAY, April 18.

Letter from Gen. Dampierre to the Minister at War. Valenciennes, April 15, 1793.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I inform you that the advanced guard of the French army has behaved with the same bravery as yesterday. They were attacked even with more briskness than yesterday, and the Austrians have been beat. I cannot bestow too high praises on the brave Lamrache, who commanded a part of the van guard. The firing continued from four in the morning till eight in the evening, and at some moments with as much violence as at the battle of Nerwind.

"The intrepidity of the troops has been very great, and carried even farther than the proposed end required. The success of this day is owing in part to the ingenious manner in which General Laroche threw up his intrenchments, and to a sixteen-pounder, placed in such a situation as to do the greatest possible injury to the enemy.

"The Austrians have been driven as far as St. Amand. (Signed) "DAMPIERRE."

P A R I S, April 22.

Three persons, condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, have been executed here within these few days. One of them, Anne-Hyacinthe Vaujour, was a Colonel in the 3d regiment of dragoons, in the army of Dumourier. Their crime was, their having dropped some expressions in favour of Royalty.

L O N D O N, May 7.

All the accounts from Scotland concur in representing the distress of credit in that country, as great beyond example. Such is the stagnation of commerce, that the Custom House at Leith, which used to produce 30,000l. a quarter, produced last quarter only 200l.

B A L T I M O R E, June 8.

The latest accounts, of 21st May, from Martinique, completely contradict the report of that Island having surrendered to the British.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 7.

On Tuesday last, the ship William, of Glasgow, some time ago captured by the French privateer Citizen Genet, and the brig Fanny, by the Sans Culotte, were libelled against, in the district court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, at the suit of their former (British) owners; and a process has been issued against them as being illegal prizes; by virtue of which, the ship William, has been taken into custody of the Marshal.

We hear that a motion will be made by the council for the prize-masters, to quash the proceedings, as being contrary to the letter and spirit of the 17th article of the treaty of amity and commerce between France and the United States.

It is expected a day will be fixed for this case to be argued before the district judge, of which, notice will be given to the public, who are so deeply interested in this great political question.

The following is a copy of the article alluded to:

"It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges, nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the ports of either party;—nor shall the teachers or other officers of those places search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew:—On the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports, to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property, of either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used, that they go out and return thence as soon as possible."

June 11. The ship Wilmington Captain Jefferies, from Belfast, is arrived at New Castle, after a passage of six weeks. She has brought upwards of 450 passengers who are all in good health.

June 12. By passengers arrived yesterday from Cape-Francois in the Brig Hiram, we learn that on the 24th of last month and the two days following, a violent earthquake was experienced in that town, which had done considerable damage to the houses. The fountain in the Place d'Armes, a solid fabric, was by its violence thrown down and destroyed. When the brig sailed, the 28th, the weather portended further mischief.

The famous Baron Trenck is now a member of the Jacobin Club in Paris.

The Churches holding the Final Salvation of all Men, through our Lord Jesus Christ, by their Representatives met in Convention in the City of Philadelphia, May 25th, 1793, to their Brethren in the like Faith, Greeting:

DEARLY BELOVED IN THE LORD,

THROUGH the goodness and mercy of our common Lord and Master, we met according to appointment, and rejoice to hear (by letters and messengers from many of our sister churches, and hope you will join with us in thanks to God for it) good news from East, West, North and South, of the spread of knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus; we believe the words of the prophet are fulfilling, the wilderness begins to blossom as the rose, and deserts rejoice. Several churches have been constituted, who have not yet sent forward messengers and letters, but expect to, next convention; the harvest appears to be great, but alas! the labourers are few; tho' we have reason to be thankful that the Great Head of the church has raised up and sent several to work in his vineyard since the last convention, who have openly preached a Universal Saviour, not only in this continent, but also in Europe: May God endow us all with a spirit of prayer, that we may pray the Lord of the harvest to raise up and send forth many labourers into every part of the extended globe, who shall not be ashamed of the gospel of Christ, but openly and boldly preach it, according to the command of Jesus, to every creature, in full confidence that eternal life is in Jesus for every one of Adam's race; and that the great barrier between every unbeliever and the enjoyment of that life, is unbelief, and unbelief the native effect of their fallen state of darkness and ignorance of the universal love of God, displayed in the gospel of Christ.

Therefore, dearly beloved, while we in the gospel pray them to be reconciled to Christ, let it be our study to remove every prejudice, and take up every stumbling block out of the way of those who are also his people; and by brotherly love, Christian fortitude and patience, under all the reproaches they cast upon us, let us all endeavour, who profess to believe in the universal love of GOD, knowing him in whom we have believed, to walk in him, loving one another, preferring one another, praying for all men, and that without wrath or doubting, doing good for evil, and thus constrain our dear fellow heirs in Jesus, who are yet ignorant of his universal love, to lay by our conduct to one another, and to all men, that we have been with Jesus, and thus compel them to come in, and own, that the soul, exulting belief in the reformation of all things, does not tend to make us do evil to any, but to love all, whether they be circumcision or uncircumcision, Greek or Jew, Syrian, Barbarian, bond or free; believing Christ is all, and in all, and shall in his own time subdue all things to himself, destroy death and him that has the power of death; and all rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh: Seeing therefore, brethren, we have this hope, let us stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage.

P. S. The Convention recommend the sister churches to send letters and messengers to the next Convention if possible, which is to meet in Philadelphia, the 1st Tuesday in October, 1794.

DAVID EVANS, Moderator.

Attested, WILLIAM WORTH, Clerk.

N E W - Y O R K, June 7.

Yesterday arrived the ship Ann Catharine, Capt. Pierce in 29 days from Newry. She brings no new persons—the Captain having given them all to the Captain of a British vessel, whom he spoke with at sea, and bound London, from which port she had been 81 months. Capt. Pierce states, that he passed through a fleet of 30 sail of English vessels in the Irish Channel, with 10 regiments on board, who were destined to make an attack on Brittany, to favour the aristocratic party, in France.

On one hand we have sceptical readers, who believe nothing—on the other hand we have credulous readers, who believe every thing—that both of these classes may have the advantage of all we know, we shall inquire them, and state honestly and fairly what we know about the matter; after every investigation, and even going aboard of the Frigate, the information we could procure was, that on her cruise from the Capes of Delaware, she fell in with a large vessel, upon which she bore down, they hove their top-sails aback, hauled up their courses, and waited for the Ambuscade to come up, but finding her to be a two decker, and carrying two tier of guns, the Ambuscade thought it prudent to bear away; upon which that Ship gave chase, and the French Frigate out sailing her, made the best of her way to the Hook. On Sunday night she again saw a large vessel, which she supposed to be the same. In her way here, she took the Brig Catharine, of Halifax, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, laden with pimento and ginger: The Ambuscade anchored in the North river yesterday afternoon, saluted the City with fifteen guns, which was returned from the battery.

On Saturday night, a sloop from Hudson, called the Polly, was arrested by order of the Governor. From information, it was stated that she carried arms, and was meant to act as a privateer under a French commission; as this matter is now under discussion, and for further examination, we shall without any comment, wait the event, when the particulars shall be given to the public.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Fear, to his friend in Baltimore, dated May 1793.

A flag of truce arrived here a few days ago from America; the captain told me, that when he left there, there were upwards of 40 French vessels bound into port. It is currently reported, that Admiral Gardner, with an English fleet, has taken all the French islands, with the exception of the French islands, and that it is his intention to take his place next. He will make an easy capture, and no resistance here. At this moment, five European vessels have in sight, who they are we know not. We are at this moment in a very critical situation, surrounded by enemies, that is to say, the English privateers on the one side and the Brigands on the other. Flour is very high; there is not enough in the Cape to last one week. Beef sells in market at a half dollar per pound, and there are but 12 bullocks in the Cape.

June 14. By the brig Maria, Captain Henry, arrived yesterday afternoon from Jamaica, in 18 days, with several passengers, we hear that the account of the taking of Martinique and Guadalupe had not been confirmed here. The passengers state, that off Cape Nicholas Mole they spoke a French 74 gun ship and three frigates on cruise.

The following singular Advertisement, is taken from a London Paper, of April 12.

DOCTOR GRAHAM'S LECTURES.—The Doctor returned from Lisbon, and having lately, at Plymouth, in his way from Falmouth to London, fallen 4 days and 14 nights successively, not having eat or drank even the smallest particle of any thing, except some cold raw simple water (of which he hath made solemn oath before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London) and being now again actually under the same uncurious experiment of totally fasting, he intends to lecture this and to-morrow evenings, precisely at eight o'clock, in the Great Room, top of Chapel Court, behind the Royal Exchange.—Admission only 2s. on health, very long life, and Happiness;—in which he will lead his audience, gently and affectionately by the hand, along the sweet, sober, and simple paths of great, venerable, ever-constant Nature, up to the source of life and strength, and to the very bottom of health and felicity, under the genial influences of the ever Orient sun! In the course of the Lecture he will also clearly, fully, and satisfactorily explain, to intelligent Ladies and Gentlemen, how those persons who for the cure of certain diseases—or who may be compelled to it, in time of famine—or when besieged, and without food, in Garrison, &c. may live, for many weeks or months together, without eating, or receiving into their stomachs, bowels, any thing whatever.

During the whole course of the Lecture, the Doctor will himself appear, in, and lay before the public, his newly invented partial and portable Earth Baths, which of the above cases, are the grand sources from whence Nature, at her myriad of mouths, the pores of the skin, ticks in the purest and most active medicines, sufficient nourishment also to maintain life, and abundant vitality and strength for performing all ordinary business.

NEW P. O. R. T. June 18.

Last Saturday the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned to the last Monday in October next, then to meet at South-Kingstown.

To-morrow the CIRCUIT COURT of the UNITED STATES for Rhode Island District will be holden in this town.

Major-General MARTIN has been pleased to appoint GEORGE WANTON HAZARD, Esq; of Charlestown, in the County of Washington, his First Aid de camp, with the Rank of Major.

Richard Howell Lee, Esq; is elected Governor of the State of New-Jersey for the Year ensuing.

Advices by the Sally, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Boston, further mention,—That the Bombardment of the City of Mentz commenced on the 16th of April, the French Commandant having declared that he would defend it to the last:—That the advanced Guard of the French Army was briskly attacked on the 15th of April, near Valenciennes, by the Austrians—the French behaved with their usual Bravery, and beat their Enemies; the firing continued from 4 in the Morning, till 8 in the Evening:—That the Rebels had been defeated in two Actions, in one of which they lost 800 Men, and in the other upwards of 1000:—That a Spanish Register Ship, from Lima, with sixteen Chests of Money, even of Gold, a Quantity of Plate, and many other valuable Articles, had been taken by a French Privateer, taken by the English, and carried into Portsmouth—It is said to be the richest Prize ever carried into England, and is valued at 1,300,000 l. Sterling:—That as late as the 27th of April, Paris was in a State of Tranquillity—the Royal Family were safe, and in Health:—That the combined Armies had not made any late progress, nor had the meditated Attack on Dunkirk taken Place:—That it appears to be the Determination of France, in the present Campaign, to act entirely on the Defensive—it was supposed the would exhaust the patience of her numerous Enemies; but that an Opinion gained Ground, that it would be an Object with the Executive Council of France to conciliate Measures with England, Holland, and Spain:—That a Frigate sailed from Cadiz for the Havannah the 25th of March, with Orders for the Spanish Fleet there (9 Ships of the line, and 4 Frigates) to take on board a Body of Troops, for an Attack on St. Domingo; and that Accounts were received of a severe Gale of Wind having happened in the Bay of Bengal, in August last, wherein several Vessels were lost.

Proposals are issued in Boston, by Thomas & Andrews, for publishing "AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS of the LIFE and SERVICES of the late JOHN MANLEY, Esq; Captain and Commander in the Navy of the United States—By GEORGE RICHARDS, Purser in the American Navy.—This Book will contain, among other Matters, "A brief History of the American Marine, and Biographical Sketches of several celebrated Naval Commanders."—The Price will be One Dollar.

"DIED."—On the 12th instant, in this Town, Mr. CALES JEFFERS, of Providence, aged 32 Years.—Mr. J. first exhibited through a long and tedious Sickness an uncommon Share of Magnanimity; more especially in undergoing, sometime previous to his Death, as the only Alternative, the Paracentesis of the Thorax.—During the Performance of this painful Operation, it was remarkable to observe, that not even the least Contingent was necessary, or a Groan uttered, until a Vent was given to a vast Effusion of thin ichorous Matter, which, from a perceptible Undulation and other concomitant Symptoms, had been accumulating for Months within the left Cavity of his Breast.

* An Operation to discharge from the internal Parts of the Breast a preternatural Collection of purulent Matter, Water, &c.

JOHN STRATTON
Informs the Public, and his Customers in particular,
THAT he has removed from the Shop, which he lately occupied on the Parade, to a commodious Building on the Wharf, back of the House where he now lives, four Doors South of the Brick-Market;—where the CHAISE-MAKING and repairing Business is carried on, in its various Branches, as usual.

He returns his grateful Thanks to his kind Customers for their past Attention, and assures them, that his best Endeavours shall not be wanting, to merit its Continuance.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY WILLIAM GYLES,
A SMALL Quantity of TAR, TURPENTINE, and Red Cedar POSTS, about Twelve Thousand excellent Cypress SHINGLES, 22 Inches long, and in Proportion; the most durable Wood in America for Covering, and may be recommended for the best of Buildings.—Also, a small Quantity of good St. Martin's SALT, some well-made ANCHORS, and LUMBER, of almost every Description, at his Wharf.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

THE Members of the NEWPORT ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the first Day of the next Month, at 6 P. M.

Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, Sec'y.

6th Month, 17th, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY J. Richardson,
A NEAT Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—A beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing
Have just imported from the MANUFACTORIES, A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are, a great Variety of Superfine Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Shalcons; Tammies; Moreens; Labretens; Calicoes; Dimities; Mullins; Muslins; Fustians; Jeans; striped Nankeens; Nankeetts; Waistcoat Patterns; Hosiery; Silks, &c. &c.

They have also for Sale,
Best Port-au-Prince MCCLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Russia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,
THAT he has just received from England, via New-York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rate.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

M C A N N,
Ladies HAIR-DRESSER from NEW-YORK,
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, **THAT** he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Business: He has now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RING-LEIS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He also makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, suitable for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mr. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Wish to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

Sarah Hamilton
BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies, who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season.—Every Thing will be done to make their Residence agreeable during their stay—His House is large and commodious, and situated in Broad-street, just above the Court House, the most pleasant Part of the Town, with a large Garden and Summer-House.—He has good Stabling for Horses, and has Horses and Chaise to let. The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

JAMES BURDICK
Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public at large, **THAT** he has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING, in Order to accommodate the Ladies and Gentlemen that may visit this Town the ensuing Season.—Every Thing will be done to make their Residence agreeable during their stay—His House is large and commodious, and situated in Broad-street, just above the Court House, the most pleasant Part of the Town, with a large Garden and Summer-House.—He has good Stabling for Horses, and has Horses and Chaise to let. The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town-Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners, and Twelve Months allowed us, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the personal Estate of Mr. THOMAS CRANSTON, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their respective Claims against said Deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said North-Kingstown, at any Time within said Term.

GEORGE THOMAS, } Commissioners.
JAMES CONGDON, }

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ANNA CRANSTON, Administratrix
(to said Estate.)

North-Kingstown, June 8, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; notify all Persons, having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the last Saturday of every Month, at the House of Philip Manchester, Inhabitant, in said Tiverton, within Six Months from the Date hereof, where the Subscribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURREL.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, } Executors.
JOHN MANCHESTER, }

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

* In some of the Papers last Week, in the List of Executors, John Stevens was inserted—it should have been John Stocum.

A flag of truce arrived here a few days ago from
a captain told me, that when he left there,
were upwards of 40 French vessels bound into
It is currently reported, that Admiral Gardner,
an English fleet, has taken all the French islands
the windward, and that it is his intention to take
place next. He will make an early capture, and
no resistance here. At this moment, five European
ships are in sight, who they are we know not. We
at this moment in a very critical situation, surround-
by enemies, that is to say, the English privateers on
one side and the Brigands on the other.
Flour is very high; there is not enough in the
port to last one week. Butter sells in market at a half
dollar per. pound, and there are but 12 bullocks in
Cape.
June 14. By the brig Maria, Captain Henry, arrived
yesterday afternoon from Jeremie, in 18 days, with seven-
passengers, we hear that the account of the taking
Martinique and Guadalupe had not been confirmed
yet. The passengers state, that off Cape Nicholas Mole
they spoke a French 74 gun ship and three frigates on
July.

The following singular advertisement, is taken from a
London Paper, of April 12.

DOCTOR GRAHAM'S LECTURES.—The Dr.
returned from Lisbon; and having lately, at Ply-
mouth, in his way from Falmouth to London, fasted
days and 14 nights successively, not having eat or
drank even the smallest particle of any thing, except
me cold raw simple water (of which he hath made
lemon oath before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of
London) and being now again actually under the same
rigorous experiment of totally fasting, he intends to
lecture this and to-morrow evenings, precisely at eight
o'clock, in the Great Room, top of Chapel Court, be-
hind the Royal Exchange.—Admission only 2s. on
health, very long Life, and Happiness;—in which he
will lead his audience, gently and affectionately by the
hand, along the sweet, sober, and simple paths of great,
inextinguishable, ever-constant Nature, up to the source of
life and strength, and to the very bosom of health and
happiness, under the genial influences of the ever Orient
sun! In the course of the Lecture he will also clearly,
simply, and satisfactorily explain, to intelligent Ladies
and Gentlemen, how those persons, who for the cure of
certain diseases—or who may be compelled to it, in time
of famine—or when besieged, and without food, in Gar-
rison, &c. may live, for many weeks or months to-
gether, without eating, or receiving into their stomach
or bowels, any thing whatever.
During the whole course of the Lecture, the Doctor
will himself appear, in, and lay before the public, his
newly invented partial and portable Earth Baths, which
in the above cases, are the grand sources from whence
nature, at her myriad of mouths, the pores of the skin,
sucks in the purest and most active medicines, sufficient
to nourish and maintain life, and abundant vitality
and strength for performing all ordinary business.

N E W P O R T. June 18.

Last Saturday the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of this State adjourned to the last Monday in October
next, then to meet at South-Kingstown.

To-morrow the CIRCUIT COURT of the UNITED
STATES for Rhode Island District will be holden in
this Town.

Major-General MARTIN has been pleased to ap-
point GEORGE WANTON HAZARD, Esq; of Charle-
stown, in the County of Washington, his First Aid de-
camp, with the Rank of Major.

Richard Howell Lee, Esq; is elected Governor of the
State of New-Jersey for the Year ensuing.

Advices by the Sally, Capt. Willson, arrived at
Boston, further mention.—That the Bombardment of
the City of Mentz commenced on the 16th of April,
the French Commandant having declared that he would
defend it to the last:—That the advanced Guard of the
French Army was briskly attacked on the 15th of April,
near Valenciennes, by the Austrians—the French be-
having with their usual Bravery, and beat their Enemies;
the firing continued from 4 in the Morning, till 8 in
the Evening:—That the Rebels had been defeated in
two Actions, in one of which they lost 800 Men, and
in the other upwards of 1000:—That a Spanish Regi-
ment, from Lima, with sixteen Chests of Money,
even of Gold, a Quantity of Plate, and many other
valuable Articles, had been taken by a French Privateer,
taken by the English, and carried into Portsmouth—
he is said to be the richest Prize ever carried into Eng-
land, and is valued at 1,300,000 l. Sterling:—That
as late as the 27th of April, Paris was in a State of
tranquillity—the Royal Family were safe, and in Health:
—That the combined Armies had not made any late
Progress, nor had the meditated Attack on Dunkirk
taken Place:—That it appears to be the Determination
of France, in the present Campaign, to act entirely on
the Defensive—it was supposed the would exhaust the
patience of her numerous Enemies; but that an Opinion
gained Ground, that it would be an Object with the
Executive Council of France to conciliate Measures
with England, Holland, and Spain:—That a Frigate
sailed from Cadiz for the Havannah the 25th of March,
with Orders for the Spanish Fleet there (9 Ships of the
line, and 4 Frigates) to take on board a Body of
Troops, for an Attack on St. Domingo; and that Ac-
counts were received of a severe Gale of Wind having
happened in the Bay of Bengal, in August last, wherein
several Vessels were lost.

Proposals are issued in Boston, by Thomas & Andrews,
for publishing "AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS of the LIFE
and SERVICES of the late JOHN MANLEY, Esq; Cap-
tain and Commander in the Navy of the United States
—By GEORGE RICHARDS, Poet in the American
Navy—This Book will contain, among other Matters,
"A brief History of the American Marine, and Bio-
graphical Sketches of several celebrated Naval Com-
manders."—The Price will be One Dollar.

"DIED."—On the 12th Instant, in this Town, Mr.
CALEB JEFFERS, of Providence, aged 32 Years.—
Mr. J. first exhibited through a long and tedious Sick-
ness an uncommon Share of Magnanimity; more es-
pecially in undergoing, sometime previous to his Death,
as the only Alternative, the Paracentesis of the Thorax*
—During the Performance of this painful Operation,
it was remarkable to observe, that not even the least
Confinement was necessary, or a Groan uttered, until a
Vent was given to a vast Effusion of sharp ichorous
Matter, which, from a perceptible Undulation and
other concomitant Symptoms, had been accumulating
for Months within the left Cavity of his Breast.
* An Operation to discharge from the internal Parts of
the Breast a preternatural Collection of purulent Matter,
Water, &c.

JOHN STRATTON

Informs the Public, and his Customers in particular,

THAT he has removed from the Shop,
which he lately occupied on the Parade, to a com-
modious Building on the Wharf, back of the House
where he now lives, four Doors South of the Brick-
Market;—where the CHAISE-MAKING
and repairing Business is carried on, in its various
Branches, as usual.

He returns his grateful Thanks to his kind Cust-
omers for their past Attention, and assures them, that
his best Endeavours shall not be wanting, to merit its
Continuance.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY WILLIAM GYLES,

A SMALL Quantity of TAR, TURPENTINE,
and Red Cedar POSTS, about Twelve Thou-
sand excellent Cypress SHINGLES, 22 Inches long,
and in Proportion; and the most durable Wood in America
for Covering; and may be recommended for the best of
Buildings.—Also, a small Quantity of good St. Mar-
tin's SALT, some well-made ANCHORS, and LUM-
BER, of almost every Description, at his Wharf.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

THE Members of the NEWPORT

ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MA-
NUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-
House, on the first Day of the next Month, at 6, P. M.
Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, Sec'y.

6th Month, 17th, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made CO-
LOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY J. Richardson,

A N Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—

a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANG-
INGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good As-
sortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported from the MANUFACTORIES,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS,

among which are, a great Variety of Superfine
Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Shawls; Tammys;
Moreens; Taboteens; Calicoes; Dimities; Mullins;
Muslins; Fustians; Jeans; striped Nankeens; Nan-
kinetts; Waistcoat Patterns; Hosiery; Silks, &c. &c.

They have also for Sale,
Best Port-au-Prince MOLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Russia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from
England, via New-York, a fresh Supply of sea-
sonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very
lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

M^c CANN,

Ladies HAIR-DRESSER from NEW-YORK,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an
Intention of carrying on his Business; He has
now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris:
—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RING-
LETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural
Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He also
makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, suitable
for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to
favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his
Shop, in the Main Street, next Door but one to the
THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their
Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the
Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Con-
tinent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Wish
to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal
Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in
general for the many Favours she has for many
Years past experienced, and to inform them that she
has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING
of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of
Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be
accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnish-
ed, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay
with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and
commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining
Strangers, at the North End of Thames-Street, near
Judge Merchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

JAMES BURDICK

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public at large,

THAT he has opened a House for BOARDING
and LODGING, in Order to accommodate the
Ladies and Gentlemen that may visit this Town the
ensuing Season.—Every Thing will be done to make
their Residence agreeable during their stay—His House
is large and commodious, and situated in Broad-street,
just above the Court House, the most pleasant Part of
the Town, with a large Garden and Summer-House.—
He has good Stabling for Horses, and has Horses and
Chaise to let. The smallest Favours gratefully ac-
knowledgeed.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town-
Council of North Kingstown, in the County of
Washington, appointed Commissioners, and Twelve
Months allowed us, to receive and examine the Claims
of the Creditors to the personal Estate of Mr. THOMAS
CRANSTON, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased,
represented insolvent; do hereby notify said Credi-
tors to bring in their respective Claims against said De-
ceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings,
in said North-Kingstown, at any Time within said Term.

GEORGE THOMAS, } Commissioners.
JAMES CONGDON, }

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate Payment, to

ANNA CRANSTON, Administratrix
(to said Estate).

North Kingstown, June 8, 1793

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town Council
of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine
the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS
COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolv-
ent; notify all Persons having any Demands on said
Estate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the last Satur-
day of every Month, at the House of Philip Manchester,
Inholder, in said Tiverton, within Six Months from
the Date hereof, where the Subscribers will attend, from
Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DUFFEE.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of
ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased,
are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for
Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month,
for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr.
Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those
indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment
within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER, } Executors.
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

* In some of the Papers last Week, in the List of
Firewards, John Stevens was inserted—it should have
been John Stocum.

The HERMIT.

By Dr. BEATTIE.

At the close of the day, when the hamlet was still,
When mortals the sweets of forgetfulness prove,
When nought but the torrent is heard on the hill,
And nought but the Nightingale's song in the grove;
'Twas then by a cave, in a mountain reclin'd,
A Hermit his nightly complaint thus began;
Tho' mournful his voice, yet his heart was resign'd,
He thought as a sage, but he felt as a man:

Al! why thus abandon'd to darkness and woe,
Why thus lonely Philomel flows thy sad strain;
For Spring shall return, and a lover beflow,
And thy bottom no trace of misfortune retain:
Yet if pity inspire thee, ah! cease not thy lay,
Mourn sweetest complainer, man calls thee to mourn;
Oh! soothe him, whose pleasures like thine pass away,
Full quickly they pass, but they never return.

Now gliding remote on the verge of the sky,
The Moon half extinguish'd her crescent displays;
But lately I mark'd, when majestic on high,
She shone, and the planets were lost in her blaze.
Roll on, thou fair orb, and with gladness pursue
The path which conducts you to splendor again;
But man's faded glory, no change can renew,
Ah, fool! to exult, in a glory so vain.

'Tis night, and the landscape is lovely no more,
I mourn, but ye woodlands I mourn not for you;
For morn is approaching, your charms to restore,
Perfum'd with fresh fragrance, and glittering with dew:
Nor yet for the ravage of Winter I mourn,
Kind Nature her embryo blossoms will save;
But when shall Spring visit the mould'ring urn,
Oh! when shall it dawn on the night of the grave.

'Twas thus by the glare of false science betray'd,
That leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind:
My thoughts went to roam, from shade onward to shade,
Distraction before me, and sorrow behind.
O pity, great Father of light, then cry'd,
Thy creature, who fain would not wander from thee:
Lo! humbly in dust, I relinquish my pride,
From doubt and from darkness thou only canst free—

And darkness and doubt are now flying away,
No longer I roam, in conjecture forlorn—
Sp breaks on the traveller, faint and astray,
Too bright and the balmy effulgence of morn.
See Truth, Love and Mercy, in triumph descending,
And Nature, all glowing, in Eden's first bloom;
On the cold cheek of Death, smiles and roses are blend-
ing,
And Beauty immortal awakes from the Tomb.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, Esq;

GRAND MASTER.

THE annual Meeting of the Grand
Lodge of the MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE
SOCIETY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the
State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,
will be held at the State-House, in this Town, on
Monday the 24th Instant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in
Order to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist;
when and where the Officers and Members thereof,
also the Master and Wardens of the Lodges under its
Jurisdiction, and every Brother within the State are
invited to attend.
By Order,
JOHN HANDY, Grand Secretary.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

SPRING GOODS

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,
As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers
for their past Favours, and attests himself they will
find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

ROE BUCK,

A Beautiful bright bay HORSE,
15 1/2 Hands high, Five Years old, strong and
well made, great Spirits, bold and active on Parade,
will cover the present Season, on Tower Hill, at *Two*
Dollars the Season.—His Dam the Fair Dame was bred
by HERO, a full-blooded Horse (imported by the Hon.
Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; then Governor of Massa-
chusetts); his sire was NOBLE, bred by Col. Hooper;
Noble was bred by JUNPER, imported from England
into Virginia, and was there victorious on the turf
many Years.—The above HORSE will be at Mr.
HENRY POTTER'S, from Saturday Morning until
Monday, every Week.—Good Pasture for MARES,
on reasonable Terms.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, May 24, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

**Thomas Green
and Son,**

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of
**ENGLISH and INDIA
GOODS,**

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from

5s. to the best superfine,
Kerfameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1/3 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fullians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Mullins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at
the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample
Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Coun-
try, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction
for the future.

N. B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at
the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

John Lyon & Son

Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT they have lately removed to
this Town, and now carry on the CARD
MANUFACTORY at the lower End of
Thames Street; where those who may please to favour
them with their Custom, may be supplied, either Whole-
sale or Retail, with good warranted Cotton and Wool
CARDS, of various Prices, according to the Qua-
lity, cheaper and better than those imported from Eu-
rope, and as cheap as can be purchased in America.—
They flatter themselves with the Hopes of receiving the
Encouragement of this Town in particular, as likewise
the Country adjacent.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

MANUFACTURED and SOLD by

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—
Hard and soft SOAP.

He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow,
at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash
for rough and true TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

For SALE,

A LARGE new Building on the Island
of Coaster's Harbour, containing Four Rooms,
Eighteen Feet square—a large commodious Kitchen,
with a spacious Loft, and a Stack of good Chimnies—
The Building may be moved entire, or taken away in
separate Portions, as best suits the Purchaser.—The Ma-
terials of which it is composed are new and well-sea-
soned.—For Terms, and farther Particulars, inquire
of the Subscribers.

J. EASTON,
I. SENTER,
B. MASON.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate
of Capt. CHRISTOPHER DYER, late of North-
Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in
for Settlement, within two Months from this Date, at
the Expiration of which Term the Subscriber purposes
to close his Business as Administrator to said Deceased's
personal Estate; and all those indebted to said Estate
are desired to make immediate Payment, to
SAMUEL D. ALLEN, Administrator.

North Kingstown, May 13, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Appointment, from
the Respectful Town-Council of Newport, of
Guardian upon the Person and Estate of JOSEPH CAR-
PENTER, formerly an Inhabitant of Newport, but now
residing in South-Kingstown (Shop Joiner) the Subscri-
ber hereby forbids all Persons trading with said Carpen-
ter, without his Consent, upon the Penalty of the Law.

JOHN CONGDON.
South-Kingstown, 24th of 5th Month, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TIL E, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for
Cooking.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on
the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail,
(many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash,
viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum, Brandy and Geneva, Brown and Leaf Sugar, Excellent Bohea Tea, Chocolate and Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Nutmegs and Raisins, Flour and Ship Bread, Beet and Pork, Metal Tea-Pots, An Assortment of Glass Ware, Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Bellows, Brushes, Nail Hammers, Sheep-Shears, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Hard Soap, White Lead ground in Oil, Lignumvite Mortars, Spermaceti Candles, Grindstones, Cotton Wool by the Ball, Excellent Salt for the Fishery, Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes, Iron Caboozes,	Kitchen Stoves, Franklin Ditto for Fire Places, Close Ditto for Shops, Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron, Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes, Sheet-Iron, A general Assortment of Hollow Ware, 20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nail, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Win- dow Glass, Cord Hooks, Bar-Lead, Shot and Powder, Brimstone, Copperas, Alum, Redwood, Logwood, Futick and Lignumvite, Frying Pans, Warming Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Flat Irons, Brass Candlesticks, Brass Kettles, Steeleyards, Scale-Beams, Cheek and Padlocks, Candle Snuffers, Penknives, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.
---	--

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen
Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards,
Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission,
and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said
CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close
the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, commodious HOUSE,

in the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. J.
VERA, with good Stable, Chaise House, Garden, &c.
—For Terms, apply to

CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, June 10, 1793.

Christopher Ellery

HAS FOR SALE,

Three Hundred Acres of Land

situate in Hopkinton.

Newport, May 20, 1793.

WE the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by
the Judge of Probates for the County of Wor-
cester to receive and examine the Claims of the Cred-
itors to the Estate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worcester
in said County, Gentleman, deceased, represented inter-
vent, hereby give Notice, that Six Months from the
Day of April, Instant, are allowed said Creditors to
bring in and prove their Demands, and that we will
attend to said Business at the House of Mr. Ephraim
Mower, Innholder, in said Worcester, on the 3d Monday
of May, June, July, August and September next, from
Six to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Days.

SAMUEL FLAGG,

BENJAMIN HAYWOOD.

Worcester, 29th April, 1793.

All Persons having any De-
mands against the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of
South Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them
in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the above
said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to
AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.